Assemblyman and Candidate for Mayor Before He Was Thirty.

WANTED THE PRESIDENCY

But Wanted to Be Elected and Dreaded Succeeding McKinley.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was born at 28 East Twentieth street, New York, on October 27, 1858, his father being James J. Roosevelt, a scion of an old New York family, who traced his genealogy back along a long line of old Dutch stock

Col. Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard in 1880 and turned to the study of law with his uncle Robert B. Roosevelt. He was barely 23 years old when he was elected to the Assembly, where he served three years. He then described himself as an "Independent Republican."

In 1884 he was sent to Chicago as the chairman of the New York delegation to the national convention, where he opposed the nomination of James G. Blaine; but when Mr. Blaine was made the candidate Mr. Roosevelt took off his coat and worked for him with a will.

During the following two years he gained much of his practical experience as a ranchman in the West. He became an expert rider in the Bad Lands of Dakota and learned much about cow punchers, ranchmen and the pioneers of civiltion which he put into his books, "The Making of the West," "The Winning of the West" and "The Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail." books that are considered classics in their way.

in 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was back in New York as the Republican candidate for Mayor. His running mates were Abram S. Hewitt, Democrat, and Henry George. Although Mr. Roosevelt was the third man in the race his vote was the largest in proportion to the number of votes cast that a Republican Mayoralty candidate for New York had ever received up to that

Mr. Roosevelt next got into the limeight as a hunter of big game. He went to the Rockies, where he tracked the grizzly bear to its lair and also hunted He had a high admiration for the bull moose even in those days.

In later years when he arrived at Montauk at the close of the Spanish war somebody asked him how he felt and he threw back his chest and replied: "Bully! I feel as strong as a bull moose

In 1889 President Harrison appointed Mr. Roosevelt United States Civil Service Commissioner. He had become very much interested in civil service reform in previous years. He was retained in the service by President Cleveland when the

latter was elected the second time. Mr. Roosevelt resigned as Civil Service Commissioner in 1895 and accepted an appointment as a Police Commissioner in New York under the administration of Mayor Strong. He was made president of the board and a campaign of publicity reorganization was inaugurated that is still talked about by the old men on the

force. Among other things Mr. Roosevelt made up his mind to get rid of Thomas Byrnes, then Chief of Police, and ten minutes after Mr. Byrnes was summoned before Mr. Roosevelt and his colleagues the famous chief of detectives turned in

his resignation. pril 17 he sent his resignation to Mayor

Strong as a Police Commissioner Strong as a Police Commissioner.

Mr. Roosevert early saw that there was every likelihood that there would be a mixup with Spain as the result of the troubles in Cuba and began right away to prepare the Navy Department for what he believed was coming. He pushed repairs on warships with his characteristic vigor and left nothing undone to secure a round efficiency on the ships and

I round efficiency on the ships and nong the men in the event of war. When the war came Mr. Roosevelt reeigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and tried to get an appoint-ment on Gen. Lee's staff. Then the idea and a wasn't long before his old friends on the plains, the cowboys and others, begged for chances to become "Roosevelt Rough Riders".

ey were mustered in at San Antonio, x and Roosevelt went to the front the them. He did not consider that had had sufficient military experience to command a regiment and took second in command under his old friend Dr.

Leonard Wood
The Rough Riders made a name for
themselves in the jungle fight of Las
Guasimas and the celebrated charge up When the Coionel got back to New York

after the war his name was on every Republican tongue as the next candidate for Governor of New York. He became the candidate and was elected.

He was nominated for Vice-President with William McKinley in November, 1900, and on September 14, 1901, he became President as the successor to the assassin-ated McKinley. dent as the successor to the assassin-McKinley was reelected President in the fall

of 1904 and served until March 4, 1909, having in the meatime been instrumental in securing the nomination of William II Taft.

H Taft.
Then came he celebrated hunting trip to the wilds of Africa for big game, followed by a triumphal return, when he received ovations never before accorded o an American citizen in various countries brough which he travelled on his return

Back in the days before the Colonel ever had any thought that he would succeed to the Presidency as the result of an assassin's bullet he said that he intended to do the very best he could to obtain the nomination for President.

When it was believed that Presiden

McKinley had a chance to recover Mr. Roosevelt said:

"To become President in that way
means nothing to me. Aside from the
horror of having President McKinley die
there is the additional horror of becoming

COCHEMS MAN OF STRENGTH.

First Won Fame as Football Player

and Hard Student. Terrible Cochems is what they used ele West when he was on the Uni- the light of high resolve is dimmed, if Wisconsin football team, and we trail in the dust the golden hopes of ained his reputation for push mea-

and strength at the Harvard Law School when he ran up 1,766 points in a NEWS OF THE SHOOTING the strongest man ever tested by the Harvard system.

Cochems was born in 1875 in Milwaukee of German American parentage. Two of his uncles had been killed in the civil war, two of them wounded. Terrible Cochems was brought up by his father to think on public questions. and before his college days were over he had spoken publicly on political affairs.

Cochems was the first man who ever completed the three year law course Those in Corridor Hail Him at Harvard in two years, and to lo this he had to use the energy, brain, push and dash that he had used in his football days. Two years after he graduated from law school, at the age of 23, he nominated Senator La Follette for Governor at the Republican State convention. In 1904 he was secretary of the Republican State central committee.

He has been an ardent La Follette last. Then he declared in Chicago, where he had been sent as a delegate, that he would not follow the Senator any longer, and he surrendered his credentials as a delegate.

Cochems ran for Congress in 1906, and used in campaigning his two brothers, Karl, an opera singer, and Edward, a lawyer. Edward Cochems also made himself famous as a football player in college days. Karl furnished the music and the other two the speeches in trying for votes.

Cochems has a reputation as a good mixer, with the ability of a clever politician to get votes. He was at a Weish picnic when he was runing for Congress and William H. Stafford, his opponent for Congress, was there too. A race between the two men was arranged H. Barry, who sat near him. for and Cochems won by running 100 yards in 10 2-5 seconds. He got the Welsh vote. At another picnic, a Scotch shotput against some of the best men in the State. He peeled off his coat and put the sixteen pound shot 45 feet 6 inches, winning the event,

An \$8 prize which he won he distributed among some Scotch girls and thereby won more votes. But he lost at election time.

EXTRAS GIVE LONDON NEWS. Papers Made No Comment.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SCN. London, Oct. 15 .- News of the shooting of Col. Roosevelt in Milwaukee reached London too late for the regular editions of the newspapers. Special editions carrying a bulletin of the incident were on the streets later. The papers made no comment on the attack.

OSCAR STRAUS SHOCKED.

Candidate Senda Message Imme diately to Mr. Roosevelt.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 14 -- When informed of the attempt on Col. Roosevelt's life Oscar S. Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor, said:

"I am shocked beyond expression that any man could be found who would wish to hurt the greatest friend of the plain people the country has seen since Abra-Mr. Roosevelt was nominated by Presi- ham Lincoln. The bullet must have been dent McKinley on April 6, 1897, to be fired by a disordered mind, misinfluenced and misled by the villifications many of the newspapers have poured out to mislead the public mind."

Mr. Straus dictated the following message to Col. Roosevelt:

velt Was Not Harmed.

President Taft, who was attending the dinner to the officers of the fleet at the Hotel Astor last night, penciled this note when he heard of the attempted shooting of Col. Roosevelt:

"I am very sorry to hear of the assault upon Col. Roosevelt and am glad to learn that no harm was done him.

"W. H. T." At that time the President had been informed that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Roosevelt, but that the bullet had not reached its

mark. The President wrote the note in response to this note from a SUN re-

"Dear Mr. President: THE SUN asks for some comment on the attempted shooting of Col. Roosevelt in Milwaukee.

Is this possible?" The reporter's inquiry was read by Mator-Gen. Thomas H. Barry and then handed to President Taft by George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, who was sitting beside the President at the guests' table.

WERE T. R. SWORDS PROPHETIC: Frank A. Munsey, Chairman William R. Willcox of the Public Service Commis

Perkins Recalls Speech-"Leader to Be Used Till Broken."

George W. Perkins said last night hat when he heard that Col. Roosevelt "The thing that appeals to me is to be elected President. That is the way I want the honor to come, if I am ever to Carnegle Hall speech, "The Right of the had been shot he thought immediately The clash between Col. Roosevelt and his friend President Taft, resulting in the break in their frendship of many years standing and the organization of the twe National Progressive movement, is still the talk of the nation.

(ol Roosevelt married in 1883 Miss Alice Lee, who died. He married again in 1886 Miss Edith Kermit Carow. He has four sons and one daughter.

People to Rule," delivered on March 20:

The leader for the time being, whoever he may be, is but an instrument, to be used until broken and then to be cast aside; and !f he is worth his sait he will care no more when he is broken than a soldler cares when he is sent where his life is forfelt in order that the victory may has four sons and one daughter. used until broken and then to be cast we have been doing for the last severa aside; and if he is worth his salt he will days in honoring the fleet of the United care no more when he is broken than a States. ness the watchword for all of us is spend and be spent. It is of little matter but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of mankind. We, here in America. hold in our hands the hope of the world. the fate of the coming years; and shame to call Henry F. Cochems in the mid- and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes

APPALS FLEET DINERS

Leaders of Progressive Party Besieged for Details of Attack.

GREAT CHEERS FOR TAFT

Spontaneously When He First Appears.

President Taft sat at the right hand of Mayor Gaynor last night at the great which the city gave in honor of the Atlantic fleet.

Everywhere were the blue and gold uniforms of the officers, from Rear Admiral Osterhaus down to the youngest middy fresh from Annapolis, and every leader right along until June 18 where went the words that if we've got to fight let's fight as well as we know

how. As the President himself said, "Let us as one not afraid of it."

The first reports of the attempt the life of Col. Roosevelt [reached the ballroom of the Hotel Astor when the waiters were clearing away the candles prior to the beginning of the speaking. The news spread through the room

quickly. Little knots of naval officers and civilians dotted the area outside the circle of tables and fall were asking of the Pacific coast for its defence shall one another what was the real story from Milwaukee Somebody handed a pencilled despatch

up to the President. He fumbled for his eyeglasses and scanned the half dozen His eyebrows rose slightly and he passed

the paper along to Major-Gen. Thomas Presently Gen. Barry handed another slip back to the President, a request

from the newspapers for a comment one, friends persuaded him to enter the Taft took out his pencil and wrote these "I am very sorry to hear of the assault

upon Col. Roosevelt, and am glad to learn that no harm was done him. W. H. T." That was as near a comment as was made from the platform about the shooting in Milwaukee. In his speech President Taft kept himself closely to his notes The only personal reference was to Mayor Gaynor, when he remarked that he couldn't talk politics, unless perhaps

with Mr. Mayor about the Philippines." The impression upon the diners of the attack upon Col. Roosevelt was profound. Every one who seemed to be in a position to know the facts was buttonholed. Frank A. Munsey, Herman Ridder and others left the room and went to telephones, where they got the report from their newspapers or from Progressive headquarters. They came back and told what they knew.

"He's game," was the way Mr. Munsey concluded his narrative of how the Colonel went on to the hall and made his speech

went on to the half and made his speech quite as if nothing had happened.

But the reports from the West did not distract the diners from paying strict attention to the Mayor and Mr. Taft. They cheered when the Mayor had this to say at the close of his introductory address:

Now as we always have a toast to the President, the first and made to the president.

address:

"Now as we always have a toast to the President—the first toast at banquets—and to-night we can drink it most heartly because we have the President of the United States with us. [Great applause.] And perhaps it is no harm if I should say to you, now that we are here, if we keep still and think a moment, not distracted by the voice of the political orator, nor even the voice of the Bull Moose, [laughter] and thinking it over we may find great difficulty in saying in what particular President Taft has failed to discharge his duties with the highest talent, the highest wisdom and the finest fidelity to the interests of the country. [Great applause.] We will now drink to the President of the United States."

And then the diners got to their feet

TAFT SORRY TO HEAR NEWS.

Tells "The Sun" He is Glad Roosevelt Was Not Harmed.

when the others saw that the noise was the signal that the President had arrived they joined in the applause. Mr. Taft's face broke into a smile and he said:

"I thank you, gentlemen, I thank you."
Mayor Gaynor took his place in the middle of the long table which flanked the eastern wall of the ballroom. At his right sat the President and then Rear Admiral Osterhaus, Rishop David H. Greer. Attorney-General Wickersham. Rear Admiral Vreeland and Rear Admiral Rear Admiral Vreeland and Rear Admiral Radger. At Mr. Gaynor's left were Section 1. The carries of the canal as may seem best for us in the carrying on of the war. Such a proceeding is not at all in conflict with an earnest desire to find means by which peace can be maintained and war prevented.

Every one in the ballroom listened keenly for what Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus would have to say about his own fleet and the men who help to make Badger. At Mr. Gaynor's left were Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, Major-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Gen. Grant's successor as commander of the Department of the East; Herman Ridder, president of the Mayor's committee. president of the Mayor's committee, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop.

Others at the head 'table were Borough President George McAneny, Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock, Whitelaw Reid. President Elmer Elslworth Brown of New York University, Col. Henry W. Sackett, vice-president of the Mayor's committee; Rear Wdmiral Winslow, Col. W. A. Mann, Rear Admiral Fletcher, John Purroy Mitchel, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Comptroller Prendergast, President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York, Borough President Cromwell of Richmond, Edward Hagaman Hall, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Rear Admiral Twining and Rear Admiral Usher, Rear Admiral Fiske, Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief Constructor Watt, U. S., N., and Lloyd S. Pryce, Minister to The Hague.

Elsewhere were John D. Rockefeller, I.

The Hague. Elsewhere were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Elsewhere were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., R. Willcox of the Public Service Commission, Police Commissioner Waldo, Alderman Henry H. Curran, Edmund L. Baylies, Theodore P. Shonts, Sir Thomas Lipton, Vernon H. Brown, William C. Brown, president of the New York Central; Robert W. de Forest, Cleveland H. Dodge, John Hays Hammond, Charles D. Hilles, Col. George Harvey, Arthur Curtiss James, Brayton Ives and William B. Howland of the Outlook.

The Mayor in the course of his speech

I am sure that never did New Yorkers do anything with more pleasure than what

pressed with the great display of armed power, armed vessels, which you saw in the river to-day. The Secretary of the Navy tells me that it is the largest assembles of war vessels ever known except one, and that the recent assemblage in England i suppose the time will come when we will be as able to assemble as many as they can assemble in England, but the time is no yet. [Applause.] in my way I thought the display great enough, and yet when we

great enough. There are people now who think it is too by this great city but by the whole nation

will create good will toward the navy and will create good will toward the navy and the desire to see it larger for the sake of maintaining the peace. [Applause]. It was some minutes after Mr. Gaynor finished his introduction of the President before Mr. Taft was able to speak. His address was received with the closest attention and was frequently interrupted with applause.

with applause.
When he spoke of the fortification of the Panama Canal and of the resolution of this Government to exact tolls from foreign shipping the audience clapped vigorously. The navy men liked his declaration that in case war begins we

declaration that in case war begins we will be ready for it.
Mr. Taft said:
The policy of increasing the navy two battleships a year has been consistently followed until this year, when it was reduced to one. I think this is a mistake, certainly before the Panama Canal is completed, when the canal itself will give great addi-tional efficacy to the fleet we have by permitting its transfer from one ocean to the circumnavigation of South America. Naval authorities report that with the fleet as it now is two battleships a year will just about make up for what the fleet ought to lose each year by the retirement or putting on the reserve of vessels that are not equal to the first class modern require-ments. The revenues of the Government

seem to be equal to such a tax.

I am sufficiently advised of the prepared ness of the vessels to know that when they pass me to-morrow in front of the Statue of Liberty they would be ready to meet an enemy outside of Sandy Hook. behave as a nation not seeking war, but there are needed more auxiliary vessels than we now have were we to enter upon a war of large proportions but satisfactory to know that the time in which such auxiliary vessels could be prepared is not prohibitive and is much less than would be needed to add battleships. I sincerely hope that whatever party comes into power the policy of two battleships year will be continued until, through the

be satisfied.
I think no one goes further than I do in believing that every question of whatever character can be properly settled by arbi tration. I do not mean to say that in the peginning of the system injustice may not be done from time to time by prejudiced arbitrators who have not been schooled in the system of impartial administration of justice, but constant practice in courts of arbitration will develop a system of jurisprudence and a skilled body of judges that shall ultimately come to value independence and impartiality of ribunal as of higher importance than any hing else in the world, and who shall n clear by actual result the courage and the single-mindedness of the court and shall give confidence to every party to a controversy before the court that justice will be

Now I hold it to be entirely consistent with such a view as this and with such ar ideal as this and with the most earnest efforts to bring about such an ideal, at the same time now to favor, under present conditions, the keeping up of the navy of the United States in such a condition that we may be able to defend ourselves and to he should go out and have a conference enforce our just policies where, under present circumstances, in such a defence or such enforcement physical means are required.

is in the matter of the fortification of the Panama Canal, which the nation has answered, in my judgment, in the right We built the canal as an aid to the ommerce of the world, including the trade between our east and west coasts, and as war measure for the purpose of developposed to neutralize the canal, to use an expression that was frequent at the timethat is, to make the canal so that every nation and avery country, under all con-ditions of war or peace, could use the canal as a passageway, and by an agreement between all nations hostilities should be excluded from the harbors at each end of the canal or from the canal itself. There in enforcing such a bond against an irresponsible nation that does not recognize the obligations of a treaty or refuses to enter into it. But even if such an arrange ment could be made there still remains the question whether the United States ought to sacrifice its very vital advantage of in-creasing the power of its navy by rapid changing of it from one ocean to another n and through the canal which it has built by its own expenditure of \$400,000,000. As pocketknife. ong as war is possible, as long as we have to maintain a fleet to protect ourselves and to hunt mountain lions. The day he ltruism run mad, to be worse than infidelity of the man who looks not after his own

"May God's blessing attend you and preserve you for your family and the country. I am unutterably pained and shocked. I anxiously await news from you."

TAFT SORRY TO HEAR NEWS.

Tells "The Sun" He Is Glad Booss."

to the President of the United States."
And then the diners got to their feet and cheered the President. Up in the gallery the orchestra and the organ started in upon the opening bars of "America." The naval officers and the civilians picked it up and sang the verse through to the end.

It was not first evidence of pleasure that the New York audience had shown at the presence of Mr. Taft. When he came into the corridors of the Astor just before the dimper began the men who looks not after his own family, to contribute \$400,000,000 to the canal and to lose one of the great advantages for which that money was expended, to wit, the doubling of the efficacy of our navy against any other which might attack us.

Why are we called upon to enable our enemy to increase the efficacy of his navy against us in time of war? There is no reason. We have therefore fortified the before the dimper began the men who looks not after his own family, to contribute \$400,000,000 to the canal and to lose one of the great advantages for which that money was expended, to wit, the doubling of the efficacy of our navy against us in time of war? There is no canal and shall maintain the served that the New York audience had shown at the New York audience had shown at the New York audience had shown at the country of the family, to contribute \$400,000,000 to the canal and to lose one of the grant and the organ and the o canal and shall maintain its neutrality as o all other nations except a nation at war

maintained and war prevented.

Every one in the ballroom listened keenly for what Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus would have to say about his own fleet and the men who help to make it a big fighting machine. Every one felt satisfied when he got through, especially the officers present as guests, for he had included them in the nice things be said.

it look at them in the streets, look at their faces. Look at these young men and you will see that they are equal to any occasion that may arise."

In closing Admiral Osterhaus paid tribute to Secretary Meyer and said he wished to express a sentiment which he knew pervaded the whole navy, a sense of gratitude to the Secretary of the Navy for his efforts in developing the navy. or his efforts in developing the navy luring his term of office.

Just before the Admiral spoke the Mayor proposed a toast to Mrs. Taft, who sat in a box just opposite the dais. The officers all gave her one long cheer.

WASHINGTON HEARS NEWS.

Thousands of Officials Auxious in Queries Over Telephone.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- The news of he attempt on the life of Theodore Roosevelt at Milwaukee reached a capital deserted of officialdom just as it was about to retire.

Extra issues of an afternoon paper spread the news all about the city. though for more than an hour previous all the newspaper offices and the bureaus of newspapers of other cities had been in a ferment. Thousands of Government officials

the shooting at the former President. able to Washington up to midnight, however, that there was little to be told and far between

ROOSEVELT'S CAREER ONE OF FACING DANGER

Not the First Time He Has Known What It Was to Face Death.

BOMB ONCE SENT TO HIM

Repeatedly in His Life He Has Been Assailed by Cranks.

The whistle of a bullet passing near him is no new experience in the life of Theodore Roosevelt, nor are dangers which might have had a fatal ending for him. From the days of his ranching experience in the West, where as cowboy and hunter he risked his life in herding cattle, in hunting wild beasts, in joining in posses to hunt down outlaws, through the days of his Police Commissionership in New York, his experience as a soldie in the Spanish war, down on through his term as Vice-President, President, hunter at large in Africa, he has been confronted by beasts and men who would do him harm

In his own books of the West, Mr Roosevelt has described some of his dangerous experiences and contemporary newspaper history records the rest

He was a Police Commissioner in New York city in 1898, when on April 14 somebody addressed to him a bomb which would explode the moment the wrapper of it was torn. A post office clerk caught this package as it went through his hands and sent it to headquarters, where it was not opened until after it had been soaked n water. It was then found to contain explosives which would have maimed the person who opened the package.

As an Assistant Secretary of the Navy hereafter there are no recorded escape and his experiences as Lieutenant-Colonel and then Colonel of the Rough Riders are sufficiently well known from his own graphic narration. It was when he became President in succession to William McKinley that he found himself beset or threatened almost daily by some new danger. The assassination of President Mc

Kinley developed a horde of cranks and homicidal lunatics who for the most part contented themselves with writing threatening letters until the guard about the President was reenforced several times and the Chief Executive himself went openly armed. There was no real danger, however, until the following year, in September, 1902, at Pittsfield, Mass., an electric trolley car cut down a four-in-hand on which the President. Gov. Crane of Massachusetts, Secretary Cortelyou and the secret service guard were riding. William Craig, a secret service man, was killed and anothe grievously injured. The President was hurled some distance but received only superficial bruises. There was a scare in Philadelphia in the following November when a foreigner made a dash at the President, who was riding with Secretary Cortelyou in an open carriage. Secretary and the secret service mer covered the President and the man was overborne. He declared he only wanted to shake hands. He was unarmed.

A man whose name was given Everett H. Leighton got into the executive offices at Washington January 7, 1902. and just before the President was to appear for his regular reception mensettle personally." They got him away of God." and held him to test his sanity. He arried nothing more deadly than The President went West in May, 1902

enforce our rights, it seems to me to be was to reach Salt Lake City a heavily armed lunatic was picked up in the street. He announced openly that he was going to assassinate him. He was sent Just before the President was to go to Syracuse, N. Y., in September, 1903. a man named Miller was arrested on the

complaint of Mrs. Mary Smith of that city. He had informed her that he was going to assassinate the President Henry W. Weilbrenner, a half witted farmer of Syosset, N. Y., invaded Sagamore Hill in September, 1903, at night. He was armed. Secret He was armed. Secret service men caught him within 100 feet of the veranda

on which the President was sitting. A Swede who gave his name as Pete Elliott and said he was from Lancaster Pa., was arrested in the White House October 5; 1903. He was armed with revolver, knife and scissors. He had and the police were looking for him. He fought desperately against capture and injured a secret service man before he was

subdued. The arrest of a Pole at Portland, Ore. on June 2, 1906, revealed the fact that five men had agreed to go to Washington and each try separately to kill the President. These men were all physical force anarchists, but no arrests were made as the men were reported to have fled

across the border. From time to time in 1903, '04, '05, '0 and '07 anarchist plots were reported from various centres of the country. One such came from Hazleton, Pa., ir April, 1907; the year previous a similar conspiracy had been reported from Paterson. Usually the plots were found to

be dreams of the tellers of them. A demented man appeared at Sagamore Hill in September, 1907, saying that he was going to compel President Roosevelt to collect \$10,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller. He had hinted something of dynamite, but he got away. A woman was arrested in Louisville, Ky., in May, 1908, as she was boarding a train on a Washington ticket. She announced calmly that she was going to kill the President. She was Carrie Ade, once a cook for a family in New Rochelle, N. Y. In the following month while the Pres ident was fording Rock Creek, Washing ton, on a skittish horse the animal reared up and fell backward. The President freed his feet of the stirrups in time and

lit standing up.

After the end of his term Mr. Roosevelt undertook his famous trip to Africa, which concluded with fraternal visits to himself described his experiences of standing the charge of a desperate rhinoceros and of lion killing in which a straight shot was all that stood between him and safety. The shot was made.

There has been no record of any attempt upon his life until last night since his reand others kept the newspaper tele-phones busy with inquiries regarding that Socialists from all over the country tirement from official life. It was said had written to him denouncing the alleged So meagre was the information avail- | theft of their platform by the Progressive party, but that actual threats were few

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With Direct Sunlight.

Paper in Assassin's Pocket Tells of

Dream of McKinley. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14 .- Among the pa-

the following: "September 15, 1901, 1:30 A. M .- In a dream I saw President McKinley sit up in a monk's attire, in whom I recognized Theodore Roosevelt. The dead President said, 'This is my murderer; avenge my

death. "September 12, 1912, 1:30 A. M .-While writing a mem some one tapped me on the shoulder and said, 'Let not a murderer take the Presidential chair. Avenge my death."

"I could plainly see Mr. McKinley's "Before the Almight God I swear this

above writing is nothing but the truth. "So long as Japan could rise to the greatest power of the world, despite her surviving a tradition more than 2,000 years old, as Gen. Nog! so nobly demonstrated, it is the duty of the United States of America to uphold the third term tradition.

"Let every third termer be regarded as a traitor to the American cause. "Let it be the right and duty of every citizen to forcibly remove a third termer.

"Never let a third term party emblem ppear on the official ballot. "I am willing to die for my country God has called me to be his instrument, so help me God.

INNOCENT GUILTY.

(In German): "A strong tower is our COCKRAN SPEAKS OF DEATH

Says "If Roosevelt Should Die Tonight" Cause Would Live.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14 .- Speaking in bsolute ignorance of the fact that Col. Roosevelt had been shot, Bourke Cockran of New York to-night at Memorial ential primary law." Hall, addressing 3,000 persons, only a few of whom had heard of the tragedy, declared the victory of the Progressive Tammany Hall? If you are not, why cause to be inevitable even if postponed, don't you pillory them like I do." cause to be inevitable even if postponed.

"If Col. Roosevelt should die to-night the triumph of this moral crusade would come," he said; "but he will not tioned that he had a "matter he wanted die, for he is charged with the purposes

During his address Mr. Cockran referred to Col. Roosevelt as the living Gallahad of the square deal and denied that the Progressive party was a one man affair.

It had been intended to have A. L. Garford of Elyria, Progressive candidate for Governor, address the gather ing at the conclusion of the Cockran speech, but the meeting was adjourned upon announcement of the shooting at

ONLY STATUTE LAW GOVERNS. Congress Ordained Death Penalty on a President's Assailant.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- The special aw which was passed by Congress after President McKinley had been assassinated does not affect the man who at tempted Col. Roosevelt's life. The law which was passed in response to the entiment of the country provided that sent letters and poems before that time the death penalty should be imposed on any man who attempted the life of a President of the United States.

> The Milwaukee would-be assassin will be subject only to the law which would ordinarily govern in the case of an assault with intent to kill upon a citizen

REASSURES MRS. ROOSEVELT. Colonel Sends Telegram Saying Wound Is Trivial.

Mrs. Roosevelt received the following message from Col. Roosevelt at 1 o'clock. at the Hotel Manhattan: "Don't worry. Wound trivial. Don't

come to Milwaukee." At 12:30 a telegram from the Colone was received at the National Progressive headquarters saying: "There's no

cause for alarm." Senator Dixon said that when Mrs. Roosevelt read it she said: "That's the same remark that was made when Mr McKinley was shot."

After getting the personal message

from her husband Mrs. Roosevelt went

to the home of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt at 100 East Thirty-first street. MR. MUNSEY ON THE SHOOTING

Says the Colonel Is One Man in Hundred Million. The New York Press, an ardent cham-

pion of the Progressive cause, says edithe great countries of Europe. He has torially this morning that if the bullet 'fired at the heart of Theodore Roose-"fired at the heart of Theodore Roose-children were playing on the street and velt had spent that splendid life it would the men told them to go home. When have cut off one of the matchless ca. they had gone one of the four walked reers of the world's history." It continues:

> "The worst that Theodore Roosevelt's enemies could say of him was that he fire and he was dead. enemies could say of him was that he was fired with a selfish ambition; that the Progressive cause was a one man movement. The maniac who fired the shet that now riags around the world teered to help the police and the writer,

GOD'S INSTRUMENT, HEWROTE, echoed from his disordered brain this

cry of the Roosevelt haters. "Were that truth and not falsehood the death of Theodore Roosevelt, against which friend and foe alike implore,

pers found in the assassin's pockets was might be the death of the Progressive cause. "But the Progressive cause, as its devoted and Spartan chief protests in the face of the assassin, cannot die. It is not at the mercy of such a tragic

turn of fate. It is too great a cause. "With Theodore Roosevelt to go on fighting at the head of the Progressive forces the Progressive cause will move onward in triumph. With the sacrifice of Theodore Roosevelt's life the Progressive cause, instead of perishing with

him, would be invincible." After pointing out that the wound is not dangerous and that the Colonel's life is safe the Press says:

"The world will be thankful that this man in 100,000,000 is not to die."

DAVENPORT LAUDS ROOSEVELT. At Straus Meeting Says He Can't Be

Driven Out of Public Life. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 14 .- Over 2,000 people jammed the City Opera House to-night and gave Oscar S. Straus and Frederick M. Davenport, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respectively, a rousing reception. About 200 women were scattered among the audience, which interrupted the candidates frequently with hearty applause. The mention of Col. Roosevelt's name brought forth enthusiasm.

Mr. Straus dwelt upon his record as Minister to Turkey and as Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and challenged his opponents to point out any case of graft in that Department during his term of office. He promised, if elected, with a Progressive egislature to secure the enactment of a workmen's compensation law and wipe off the statutes "that iniquitious primary law and give you a real prefer-

He asked the audience to ask Mr. Sulzer

Mr. Davenport charged that there was a plot on the part of a political party to drive Col. Roosevelt out of public life, but declared he would stay in public life because the nation needed him and predicted that the people would keep him in public life a while longer. He likened the Colonel in his fight for the Progressives to Gladstone, whose work was of such value that the people would not such value that the people

ARCHBOLD MUST APPEAR.

Ordered to Show Cause Why He

John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company, was served yes-terday with an order directing him to show cause in the Supreme Court on Thursday before Justice Greenbaum why he should not be required to appear before Abraham L. Jacobs, com-missioner appointed here to take testimony in the Missouri litigation over the election of officers of the Waters-Picrce Oll Company. Mr. Archbold was served

with a subpæna on the day he returned from Europe, but ignored it. Samuel G. Bayne, president of the Seaboard National Bank, must show cause to-day before Justice Greenbaum why he should not be punished for contempt for failing to produce before Commissioner Jacobs certain records of the bank called for in the procedeings.

TWO OF TAFT'S ESCORT HURT.

Cycle Policeman's Machine Breaks

and Another Runs Into Him. Leonard Preston and John Guiderman motor cycle policemen from traffic squad C, who were in the police escort that was preceding President Taft's automobile last night down Fifth avenue, on his way to the Mayflower, foot of West Twentythird street, were badly injured when Preston's machine broke down at Forty. first street and Fifth avenue and Guiderman ran into him.

In their desire to keep the President from learning of the accident the com-panions of the injured policemen picked them jup, machines and all, and threw them on the sidewalk. They were found there later by another policeman. Guider-man's skull is thought to be fractured. President Waft was on his way from the President Waft was on his way from the dinner at the Hotel Astor at the time and his automobile was speeding to get him to his yacht in time for a good night's

SHOT DOWN IN STREET.

Man Aiding Search for Writers of Black Hand Letters Is Killed.

Dominick Crosso of 252 East 151st street, who was trying to help the police in their search for the writers of threatening letters received by a neighbor of his, was shot through the heart and instantly killed last night.

Crosso was walking through 113th street, between Second and First avenues, when four men came along. Some up to Crosso, stuck a revolver against him and fired five shots. One of them went into his heart. When Policeman Dolan got there the man's shirt was on